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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

The Passing of Hill.

Political writers in New York say that
the Parker boom is booming, and that
the only drawback to it is the fact that
David B. Hill's intimacy with Judge
Parker makes him necessarily a leader in
the movement, and Mr. Hill is no longer
a popular leader in New York.

The political career of David B. Hill
makes an interesting study. At one time
he was one of the most influential Demo-
crats in his State, and in 1892 he was
prominently spoken of for the presiden-
tial nomination, having enthusiastic sup-
porters in all parts of the country, not-
ably in the South, and he was scarcely
less strong than Grover Cleveland. Mr.
Hill has made politics his profession and
he is in some respects an astute politi-
cian. Personally he is honest and clean,
and commands the respect of his fellows.
He has always plumed himself on his
Democratic, and has never forsaken the
organization, although he was unable
to give the Bryan ticket his cordial sup-
port. During the past twenty-five years
he has been a prominent Democrat, and
his name is as well known as that of
any other man in the party. He is a
good speaker and a good writer and has
a thorough grasp of the political situa-
tion. Indeed, Mr. Hill may be called a
past master in the fine art of politics,
and it is not too much to say of him
that he is in many respects competent
and qualified to be President of the
United States. But although, as we
have said, he was a distinguished candi-
date for the Democratic nomination in
1892, to-day his name is never mentioned
in connection with that honor, and his
candidacy is not even regarded as a re-
mote possibility.

Why is this? Why is it that a man of
Mr. Hill's intelligence and experience and
knowledge of politics and of his promi-
nence in national affairs has so com-
pletely lost his hold upon the members
of his party? Many reasons might be
assigned, but we believe that the main
reason is his ineffectuality. If he had been
a brave independent like Cleveland, or
a consistent partisan like Gorman, he
would be in much better standing in his
party. But he has been an unstable as
water. At one time we find him an ac-
tive party worker, haranguing the peo-
ple and doing all in his power to pro-
mote the cause of Democracy; at an-
other we find him "slinking in his tent,"
as the saying goes, and never lifting his
voice in the most exciting of campaigns.
At one time we find him conservative
and endeavoring to exercise a restraining
influence over the extreme men in the
party; at another time we hear him
preaching the extreme doctrine of patri-
alism and socialism. Democrats have
found that Mr. Hill is not to be relied
upon. He has discredited himself, and
while his influence was at one time a
political force of national reach, to-day
his advocacy of Judge Parker is a mo-
nace and a drawback.

Young politicians may, with the hints
we have given, study Mr. Hill's career
to their profit.

Hearst and His Money.

A correspondent of the Louisville
Courier-Journal, writing from St. Louis,
says that William R. Hearst has been
trying to monopolize the hotels and that
if his programme had gone through, there
would have been little room left in St.
Louis for any except Hearst delegates
and Hearst supporters. "As things
stand," adds the correspondent, "there
is no parallel in the history of national
political conventions for the plans that
have been perfected by the Hearst pre-
sidential bureau. Hearst has engaged
quarters sufficient to house an army. His
delegates and shouters are to be enter-
tained, roomed and fed at his expense.
It will not cost any one who comes to
St. Louis to vote or root for Hearst any
thing except his time, so far as can be
learned.

At the Planters' Hotel, Hearst has
three full floors reserved for the con-
vention period of six days, and he tried
to rent the entire hotel. One of the
Hearst agents offered to remunerate
the management to the amount of several
thousand dollars a day, but the man-
agement refused to consider the propo-
sition on the ground that it expected to
be in business after the convention.
"Finally it was agreed to place the
eight, ninth and tenth floors at Mr.
Hearst's disposal for the convention.
There are fifty rooms to a floor, so the
Planters' reservation aggregates 150
rooms.

At the New Jefferson Hotel, close to
the convention hall, where the head-
quarters of the National Committee are
to be located, and where the formal open-
ing will take place Thursday, the Hearst
agent wanted to reserve five entire
floors. The management refused the re-
quest. But Mr. Hearst did succeed in
reserving ninety-two rooms, occupying
two whole floors and the major part of
a third.

"At the Southern Hotel, where the floor
space is measured in acres, the agent
would have been satisfied with a single
floor, but on the pretense of having

to attend to prior applications he was
turned away."

No papers in the United States have
been more violent in their attacks on the
"money power" than the papers owned
and controlled by William R. Hearst. He
has rung the changes on the expression
and has pictured some of the leading Re-
publican political managers with dollar
marks all over their clothes. Hearst has
denied and denounced the use of money
in politics, yet never has money been
used so shamelessly and so profligately
by any candidate for the presidency since
the republic was founded, as Hearst is
using it.

Money is a great power and some men
can be bought by it, but the great body
of respectable Democrats in the United
States are not to be purchased. So far
from being influenced by the clink of
Hearst's money, they are disgusted and
outraged, and we believe that before
the convention meets, respectable men
generally will refuse to allow themselves
to be in any way associated with the
Hearst boom. Some respectable men are
supporting Hearst, but Hearst has used
money so freely that all his followers
are now more or less under suspicion, and
respectable men cannot afford to sup-
port a candidate whose campaign is be-
ing run upon a purely mercenary basis.
Mr. Hearst is now purchasing contempt
with every dollar that he spends in his
campaign.

The Sentence of Senator Burton.

The conviction of Senator Burton, of
Kansas, of an infamous offense, and his
sentence to fine and imprisonment, and
the loss of his civil right to hold any
office of trust and emolument under the
United States government, is an event
that "must give us pause." It is the
first time that such degradation has be-
fallen a senator of the United States.

The statute which the convicted senator
violated was one which forbids a senator
or member of Congress to take pay for
the exercise of his influence with the
government.

It is said that the Romans have no
laws against perjury because they
deemed such a crime impossible, but it
is evident that our national legislators
had seen enough to make them pass a
law denouncing as a crime the abuse of
the power which senators and representa-
tives have by its perversion to their own
sordid purposes. Senator Burton may
not have been the first to thus abuse
his powers as senator, but he seems to
have become emboldened by his avowed
purpose to make money, and with that
determination his conscience was stifled
and his duty to his people and the dignity
of his high office were utterly ignored.
It is a pathetic thing to see such a man
blight a future full of promise by delib-
erately taking the wrong road in life,
despite all warnings. No more false
idea of life can control any man than the
idea that the acquisition of money is the
first and prime object of life. Without
doubt the securing of a competency, and
if proper opportunity is afforded, even a
fortune, is not only justifiable; it is a
duty; but such results should be ob-
tained as an incident and accompaniment
to the discharge of duty as a good citi-
zen, which should be the main object of
a man's life. If fortune comes under
these conditions, well and good. Some-
body has to own the property of the
world, and it were better that it be owned
by good men than bad. But to start out
with the idea of making money by hook
or by crook, and to do so by accepting
public offices of trust and honor with
the purpose of betraying that trust in
order to make money, well deserves the
terrible sentence which has been passed
on the senator from Kansas.

Some corrupt politicians no doubt go
unwhipped of justice, but the public
conscience is neither corrupt nor asleep,
and these base men who are in the citi-
adel of public confidence as traitors are
in constant danger of being thrown head-
long from the treacherous rock of justice
by an outraged and indignant people. If
"the love of money is the root of all
evil," the prostitution of an honored
office is the lowest depth to which that
evil love can carry a criminal.

The Itinerant System.

It is said that the list of appointments
announced at the closing session of the
one hundred and twentieth annual meet-
ing of the Baltimore Methodist Conference
in Alexandria contained several sur-
prises for local churches. "The strong
feeling that prevails throughout the
conference," says the Sun's report,
"against inequitable transfers had been
taken into consideration by the appointing
powers, and of the three churches that
had called ministers from other confer-
ences to become their pastors, only one
had this invitation confirmed by the
bishop."

The itinerant system has been from
the beginning the boast of the Methodist
Church. Until recently the churches
committed the appointments entirely to
the bishop, and he made such assign-
ments as seemed to him expedient. Under
that system every church had a preacher
and every preacher a charge. Of course,
there were misfits every now and then,
but in the spirit of loyalty to the organi-
zation the churches usually submitted
without murmur, and gave the new
preacher a cordial welcome, whether or
not he was the first choice of the con-
gregation. But of late years it has be-
come the rule rather than the exception
for many of the more prominent churches
to make known to the bishop their choice
of preachers, and to insist upon having
the man of their choice. Some of the
churches, indeed, have gone outside their
own conference and asked for a preacher
from some other conference. These
"calls" do not differ materially from the
calls of other denominations, the bishop's
appointment being in such cases merely
a matter of form. This new departure
has caused great dissatisfaction among
the weaker churches and among the
preachers themselves. Especially do the
preachers of the Virginia conference ob-
ject to having preachers from other con-
ferences "called" to do duty in Virginia,
and our memory serves us right, a
formal protest was made against the new

custom at the last session of the con-
ference.

It was for years the boast of the lead-
ing Methodist churches in Richmond that
it had always accepted in good faith
the preacher assigned by the bishop,
never once putting in a claim for any
particular man. But by and by, when it
was discovered that other churches were
making demands upon the bishop and
getting the best preachers, this church
felt constrained to fall into line and
make a call.

By reason of this innovation the very
existence of the itinerant system was
threatened.

It remains to be seen whether or not
the Methodists will rally to its support
and frown down all departures from the
traditions or abandon it altogether. It
appears to an outsider that one course
or the other must be pursued.

Confusion in Terms.

It seems to us that in the discussion
which has been going on concerning the
candidacy of Judge William H. Mann
for the Democratic nomination for Gov-
ernor, there is some confusion in the
use of the term prohibitionist. This grows
out of the fact that there are prohibi-
tionists and prohibitionists. There were
prohibitionists before there was any Pro-
hibition party, and there are prohibition-
ists to-day outside of the Prohibition
party. The term prohibitionist, there-
fore, may mean a person who belongs to
the Prohibition party, or it may mean a
person who belongs to the Republican or
the Democratic party, or the Populist
party and who is in entire affiliation
with his party and has no idea of for-
saking it; but who, nevertheless, believes
in the prohibition of the liquor traffic.
There are many such men in the Demo-
cratic party, and we understand that
Judge William H. Mann is one of them.
But it cannot be said that he is not a
Democrat, or that he is not a member of
the party in good standing, because he
holds that peculiar view.

If Judge Mann were a member of the
Prohibition party, of course he could
not seek honors in the Democratic party,
no matter how much he might believe in
Democratic principles. But so long as he
is a member of the Democratic party, he
cannot be debarred, no matter what views
he may entertain with regard to the
liquor traffic.

That is the position which this paper
has taken since the discussion began,
and we have meant to say no more and
no less than this: As to the expediency
of nominating a Democrat whose views
on the liquor question are so pronounced
and so well known as the views of
Judge Mann, that is a debatable ques-
tion. But that Judge Mann is eligible
in spite of his views on prohibition to
go into a Democratic convention or a
Democratic primary and contest for the
gubernatorial nomination is not a deba-
table question. His views on prohibition
may make his nomination inexpedient,
but they do not prevent him from enter-
ing the race.

The Haman oyster bill, by which it is
hoped to develop the oyster industry of
Maryland and make it more profitable
to the State, while it encourages the
planting of more oyster-bottom, has
passed both houses of the Legislature,
and is now in the hands of the Gov-
ernor for his approval. It provides for
the appointment by the Governor of three
shell fish commissioners, who will take
office on the first Monday in May. One
of these commissioners must come from
the Eastern Shore, one from the Western
Shore, and one from Baltimore city. One
must be a Republican.

This board will have authority to ap-
point numerous officers.
The bill is not intended to interfere im-
mediately with the oyster business as at
present conducted. Under its terms only
the barren bottoms and depleted oyster
beds are to be taken for planting pur-
poses.

It is gratifying to Virginians in a
double sense that the United States gov-
ernment is to erect a monument over the
grave of General Hugh Mercer at Fred-
ericksburg, and that Mr. Valentine has
been commissioned to do the work, and
that his design has been approved. We
may, therefore, expect a fine piece of
sculpture commemorating the life and
services of one of the truest of the
Revolutionary heroes.

Mercer was a Scotchman by birth, a
physician by profession, settled first in
Pennsylvania and then at Fredericksburg,
saw service under Braddock, went into
the Revolutionary War as colonel, rose
to be brigadier-general, and received his
death wound in a hand to hand fight with
a British soldier at Princeton, N. J. He
has a number of relatives in this city
and in other parts of Virginia.

It is conceded that the New York Demo-
cratic State convention will be controlled
by David B. Hill, and he is in favor of
Judge Parker for President, and thinks
that the State's delegates to St. Louis
should be so instructed. On the other
hand, Tammany Hall, while not in-
cluding towards Parker, does not wish the
delegation to be instructed. In a recent
interview, Mr. Murphy admitted that
Tammany probably would suffer defeat
on that question, but he said that all the
same he wished to be recorded that way.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat notes
the rarity now-a-days of visits of Gyp-
sies to that section of the country. The
same may be said of this part of Vir-
ginia, and the probability is that the
Gypsies will make themselves "scarce"
still hereafter. A bill proposing to levy



Now is the time
you need a medi-
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the system, drive
out the winter
impurities, and
overcome that
tired feeling.
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equal the Bit-
ters.
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Dyspepsia,
Cold, La Grippe
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General Debility.

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The Cable Company

J. G. CORLEY, Manager.

A license tax upon them was before the

Legislature at its last session and was

passed, we believe.

The steamship companies, we are told,
report lighter sales of tickets than usual
to Europe this season. No doubt, the
reason is that many who would other-
wise go abroad will stay here in order
to be able to luxuriate in a visit to the
World's Fair at St. Louis. On the other
hand, it is probable that a considerable
number of foreigners will make the fair
the occasion of making a tour of this
country.

Mr. J. P. Morgan has concluded that
the country can now take care of itself
for a little while and has accordingly
gone to Europe for a much needed rest.

The Honorable Mr. Burton claims that
he is not the only senator who sold
his influence. There is, it would seem,
no particular harm in selling senatorial
influence. The harm comes in getting
caught.

The authorities of Dow's Zion City
are in Chicago looking for workmen who
neither drink, use tobacco nor swear.
They will probably be going to Hades
looking for ice cream next.

Appendicitis is a most considerable kind
of a disease, in that it tackles only those
who can afford the price of the high
priced operation. Mrs. George Gould
has it now.

What a country we do live in! A sena-
tor of the United States was yesterday
sentenced to jail by a plain judge of a
court in the city of St. Louis.

We gather from yesterday's reports that
Russia has thus far expended \$37,000,000
on the war. If so, she has gotten pre-
cious little for her money.

A doctor in New York says that X-rays
produces an abnormal thirst. We take
it that the patient so affected craves light
drinks.

We have passed the frost line and the
fruit crop is safe. This is a weather
prediction—a good weather prediction.

Don't let's annex all of "Hannover"
at once. Let it come, certainly, but by
piecemeal, if you please.

Violets are just as sweet now as they
were before and on Easter, and not
quite so costly.

Old Winter will surely be out of the
way in time for the arrival of the Queen
of the May.

The Haman oyster bill is badly named.
It seems to be hung up in the Maryland
Legislature.

Lent being completely over, the marry-
ing parsons are clearing decks for so-
tion.

And the umpire is also getting his
base-ball war paint properly spread out.

It took more than twelve baskets to
hold the fragments in Newport News.

Good morning! Are you going to build
a skyscraper to-day?

Hello! Are you going to run for the
mayoralty?

Half Hour With
Virginia Editors.

The Harrisonburg News remarks:
The wisdom of the framers of the Con-
stitution in providing for two senators
from each State is now evident, as it
leaves one senator to look after the
State's interest while his colleague is in
jail.

The Norfolk Ledger says:
Mr. Bryan might learn a valuable les-
son from the South. The disinterested loyalty
to the National Democracy—sacrificing his
own ambition as to leadership for the gen-
eral good.

The Portsmouth Star up and says:
Hearst did well enough for a hog. He
has no more chance for the presidential
nomination than a hog has of being in-
augurated. He has no staying power. His
audacious and superficial vogue he obtained
by showing the timid no-
ticeholders of the Democratic party how little
real strength there was in the hold that
the rich newspaper man claimed to have
on the people.

The Newport News Times-Herald says:
General Grosvenor said of us: "Too
many of our great men are dead, but
he never saw a Virginia launching."

With a Comment or Two.

Colonel Watterson says the robbery is in-
sane, and his coming is no sign of spring.
The crowd never believes spring has come
until he can sit in the game in his shirt
sleeves.—Newport News Times-Herald.

Or so the now mint sprouting.

If Mr. Bryan's best friends are amenable
to advice, we would whisper into their
ears that the less said the better about
his connection with the Bennett will case.
The only defense for him is robust silence.
—Montgomery Advertiser.

Then he will never be defended.

Strange to say, the only way the St.
Louis Fair commissioners could make the
Philippines who came over to be at the ex-
position stop growing about their sur-
roundings was to let them have dog meat
to eat.—Birmingham News.

Dog-gone cheap way to quell an insur-
rection.

We have got to the "whither are we
drifting" stage of the campaign.—Mobile
Register.

And soon we will begin to "view with
alarm."

LAND GRABBING.

A Plain, Unvarnished Tale of an
Injury Suffered.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I
note your vigorous criticism of the pre-
sented vicious condition of affairs in Vir-
ginia in connection with the land-grab-
bing law. I am sure that if this law
were thoroughly understood there would
be but very few who would invest in real
estate in Virginia, for not only does the
State severely punish those who fail to
pay their taxes, but also utters a curse
to protect those who do. Perhaps you
will think this just statement a little
unflattering, but let me show you that
it is not.

I have a relative, who bought prop-
erty in this city, unimproved, after a
thorough examination of the titles, and
found them to be found to be due. He
built upon these lots, paid his taxes every
year, and awoke one morning to find
the entire property in the possession of
the land-grabbers, who had received a
grant from the State, and who coolly offered
him the lot back to him at a handsome
price. The matter was, of course, at
once placed in the hands of a competent
lawyer, who found that the taxes had
been promptly and fully paid for each
year, and that the property
was bought from a national bank, which
was, of course, too careful to let the
property become delinquent. It was
found, however, that upon this lot's pas-
sage through the auditor's office, many
years ago, this property was erroneously
listed as delinquent, instead of the prop-
erty being entered on the next line—clear-
ly a clerical oversight. However, even
with the first delinquency, the property had
never been delinquent. It took some time,
a great deal of trouble, and considerable
expense to get it back, and the owner
had to pay his lawyer and make some
tender to the land-grabbers to secure
restoration of his own property that had
never been delinquent.

The writer, when he found the real
facts, rejoiced exceedingly, as he thought
that heavy damages, punitive as well as
real, could be secured from the State
on account of this wanton in-
vasion of the rights of the owner, but
upon further consultation with his legal
adviser, he was simply astounded to find
that the owner had no recourse; that the
State of Virginia, after full notice, had
him any protection whatever, even after
the payment of his taxes. He simply
could not believe this to be possible, and
consulted another lawyer, who confirmed
the opinion of the first, stating that pos-
sible damages might be gotten by suing
the delinquent, it took some time, a
great deal of trouble, and considerable
expense to get it back, and the owner
had to pay his lawyer and make some
tender to the land-grabbers to secure
restoration of his own property that had
never been delinquent.

This Mr. Editor, is a "plain, unvar-
nished tale," and I hope a publication
of the same will help in remedying the
present condition of affairs.

Yours very truly,

TAX-PAYER.

Personal and General.

The first American baby to be born on
the island of Guam was the daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Ryan, and she is
now nearly two months old. Her father
is a paymaster in the navy, and was
in the Concord during the battle of Manila.

Thomas P. Smith, secretary of Tam-
many Hall, has just been in St. Louis
making arrangements for housing Tam-
many delegates to the National Conven-
tion. About six hundred braves and their
friends will be present.

The Prince of Wales has a most extra-
ordinary design tattooed on his arm. It
takes the form of a fearful-looking
dragon, with open jaws, breathing a
row of gigantic teeth, and a row of
spiked horns down the middle of its back.

Abdel Hamid Bey, Abaza, representing
the Egyptian Government, as the cus-
tomary Egyptian exhibitor at the St.
Louis Exposition, has arrived in Boston.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, of the
Naval Examining Board, has been or-
dered to visit Europe during the coming
summer to study the enlisted personnel
of foreign navies.

DESTROY THE CAUSE.

You Cannot Cure Dandruff Without De-
stroying the Cause of it.

Many people wash their scalps Satur-
day night and Sunday morning, and the
dandruff down for the week, but on Mon-
day night the scalp has begun to itch,
and Tuesday morning will find a good
supply of dandruff when the hair is
brushed. There is but one real scien-
tific way of curing dandruff; and that is
to kill the germ that causes it, and fall-
ing hair, and finally baldness. There is
only one preparation that will destroy
the germ, and that is Newb's Herp-
icide. It is an entirely new discovery, and
the only hair preparation that is based
on the new scientific principle. In addi-
tion Herpicide is a very refreshing hair
dressing for regular toilet use. Sold by
leading druggists.

For sample, write to The Herpicide Co., Detroit,
Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Special
Agents.

HEALTH

is the
Most Important

In buying food-products, several things
are to be thought of—i. e., Economy,
Results, Easy Handling, Reliability, but
the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In buying
clothes, shoes, hats, furniture, etc., if the
buyer is deceived and gets an imitation
the only harm is loss of money. In buy-
ing food-products, if imitations are sup-
plied, there is not only a loss of money,
but perhaps an injury to health—which
is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.